RUBBER AS A COMMODITY.

HOW IT HAS INCREASED IN USE IN LATE YEARS.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BICYCLE TIRE HAS DONE MUCH TO BUILD UP THE DEMAND-

BRANCHES OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY The rubber industry of this country is developing

sweep and scope of much more than passing terest. Its onward and triumphal course is marked merely by the pneumatic tire of the bleycleits latest great mechanical triumph-nor by the which the "coaster" must carry at night to indicate his insidious approach; but there are broader and deeper foundations to explain the ten-acious and elastic hold which that industry has taken in our commercial and financial life.

There is a Rubber Trust, as the most fully developed form of aggregated wealth from this source is known, although not by that name. Its stock is a fluctuating factor in Wall Street, and the importations of crude rubber have now a new be therefore, upon financial interests. portance of this vast interest is also lighted up in the excitement which has lately surrounded the financial fortunes of ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, whose Eastern and Trenton rubber companies in the hands of receivers have been special causes of concern in the rubber trade, if not with the

world at large. Outside of these specific and immediate caus however, the rubber industry is to-day one whose growth and ramifications in this country are so great and almost startling as to be worthy of special examination. Were J. N. Reithoffer, who in 1811, at Vienna, founded what are now the oldest rubber mills in the world, to come to earth and visit the United States, he would hold up his hands in wonder and amazement at the enormous extent of the rubber industry in this country alone. GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

In 1870 the importations of crude rubber into this country made a grand total of a round 12,000,000 To-day this amount is trebled. To be exact, it was 37,000,006 in 1893. In 1894 it was only 34,000,000, owing to the dull times. But this amount by no means indicates the growth of the rubber interests in this country. To an approximate idea of this one must bear in mind the improved machinery for the manipulation of the crude rubber, and he must give a special emphasis to the devulcanizing or reclaiming pro-

As for improved methods in machinery, let one recall the heavyweight rubber shoes, boots and overcoats of a quarter of a century ago, and turn to the fine and light fabric used in men's and now to the line and light table used in lines, and women's rubber shoes, and particularly take a good look at the gossamers and mackintoshes of the day, the latter in color and make-up giving as fine an appearance as a cloth garment made by a merchant tailor. In the garments and shoes of toa pound of rubber goes much further than it aid just after the war period.

the devulcanizing process, however, which plays havec with any computation based upon the statistics of importation. It was some twenty years ago when the fact was put into practical business operation that old rubber boots, shoes, hose and every worn-out form of manufactured rubber could be devulcanized; that is, that the rubber could be heated and the one part of sulphur to fifteen parts of rubber which Charles Goodyear a half-century ago had discovered formed the ideal proportion in which to vulcanize mixture, could be thrust out of the combination and then the product, revulcanized, could be put the market for the manufacture of a cheap grade of shoe or boot or for other articles of a low

One of the oldest men in the rubber trade in this city expresses the belief that, taking the factors mentioned into consideration, an annual importation of 35,000,000 pounds of crude rubber is equiva-lent to a use here of 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds as compared with the 12,000,000 pounds of As an indication of the utilization of old rubber, he states that a Russian dealer is now in this country trying to make arrangements for disposing of six carloads a week of old rubber shoes from Europe. The merchant says that if he can get five cents a pound for the old rubber he can make a "good thing" out of it.

STATISTICS OF IMPORTATIONS.

The rapid growth of the rubber industry in this country dates back only about a quarter of a century. Our statistics of importations go back only to 1870, a fact in itself indicating that the ortance of the trade only then began to be realized. Our leading houses in the manufacture of rubber are a half century old. They were founded in the fortles, close upon the heels of Charles Goodyear's discovery of the process of vulcanizing rubber. It was during the late war that of our exigencies made the first strong draft upon the ingenuity of rubber manufacturers, and they responded in a comforting and beneficent supply of rubber blankets and clothing for army use. There were not enough to go around for the common soldiers, but they did much to alleviate the horrors of war. When the war was over and a large mass of men was turned into civilian life, a great many these went into the rubber manufacturing business. Yankee genius was put upon the stretch as it were, and by 1870 the effect upon the trade was felt in the demand which resulted in the importation of a round 12,000,000 pounds of crude rubber in that year.

From that time on the increase in importations of the raw material has been steady and normal and wholly, so well-informed men in the trade and the opening of new uses for the manufactured

The development of the industry in this country is along four main branches, as classified by the importers, manufacturers, brokers and dealers in the These four are mechanical rubber goods, boots and shoes, and druggists' sundries. The bulk of the trade lies in the first three divisions, although the last, a relatively small factor, has kept up a proportionate increase.

The branch in mechanical goods embraces a large

field. The significance of this is seen when one reflects that there is not a manufactory in the country-so rubber men assert-in which rubber is not used in one form or another. The growth in this branch has been steady and rapid. Experienced members of the trade say that the amount of business done in this branch is fully ten times what it was a quarter of a century ago. It is impossible to tell exactly what this is in figures, for statistics will not do it. Indeed, so great have been the ramifications of the trade in all four main branches that representative men say it is idle to endeavor to make an estimate of the total busi-

ness upon a basis of figures.

MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS. The two main lines in mechanical rubber goods are belting and hose. And to these are now added the rubber tire for the bicycle. It is a peculiar fact that in its development rubber belting has not clashed with leather belting. At least, rubber experts say that each belting has its own sphere and this is now a well-recognized fact in the trade. The rubber belting is especially adapted to one line of uses, and the leather to another. The rubber s peculiarly fit for outdoor work and to points wherever moisture enters as a factor. The rubber stands moisture better than anything else yet used. For indoor work where there is moisture this is equally true. There is moisture in breweries, and so rubber belting is largely used in these. Still, the outdoor use of rubber belting affords it its principal field. In sawmills, and in threshing machines and agricultural machinery generally, where belting is used, the rubber kind is in demand. Paper mills utilize the rubber belting. Large consumers of ft are grain elevators, for running whose machin-ery enormous amounts of this belting are pur-

As for rubber hose, it is here, there and everywhere. The rubber article has virtually superseded the leather hollow water tube. The principal kinds are fire, air brake, steam, water and garden hose. The last mentioned is most familiar to the view. It has come to a point now where a good article seold at 10 cents a foot, with a reel thrown in and 6 cents is the rate for a cheap grade. Time was, along in 1870, when 40 cents was the prevailing rate. Yet in those days rubber garden hose had a lease of life. Now many a gardener expects to

his hose annually. In these two branches the increased demand has been accompanied with important improvements in manufacture. In belting, the use of hydraulic presses in preparing the belts now gives a greatly improved article. A large proportion of cotton duck is used in rubber belting, and the hydraulic presses low make the union between rubber and duck so thorough that the two do not separate as they would do before the new process came into use The layers are made virtually one mass. Rubber

and durability are supplied by the duck. Furthermore, the rubber belting is now subjected to a great tensile strain by machinery before the duck is put into it, and the old-time stretching of the finished product is thereby obviated.

The principal improvement in rubber hose has been the production of a seamless article. Formerly the tube proper—the inner ring—was made by lap-ping the rubber over a solid cylinder some fifty feet long, and then vulcanizing the edges together. If a workman were careless, a crack would permit water to get into the duck filling between the tube rubber covering, and the duck would then rot. Now a tubing machine turns out the tube en-

INTRODUCTION OF THE PNEUMATIC TIRE. The growth of the tire is mainly one of five years Half a decade ago the tire was solid. Then came the cushion variety, characterized by a large tire with a small hole running through its centre. uch more elastic article than its predecessor. The pneumatic tire began to come into use our years ago. It made a great and wonderful improvement, so much so that to it is mainly at-

tributed the present popularity of the bicycle. Experts in the trade are puzzled to estimate the amount of rubber now going into bicycles, for they can only guess at the number of the machines manufactured within the year. Estimates of the number vary from 500,000 to 1,000,000. Bicycle manufacturers have sprung up all over the country. As there are two tires to each bicycle, and each weighs from one and a half to two pounds, there may be a way of calculating the amount of rubber used. But the tire is not more than a third rubber, so that not more than a pound of pure rubber may go into a pair of tires. The estimate of rubber thus used annually is put, therefore, at 500,000 pounds the last year by conservatives, and 1,000,000 by those more

of the trade in mechanical rubber goods, one could readily write a book upon the great variety of rubber goods coming under this division. Tubing and corrugated or fluted matting are among the im-

The latest application of rubber for utility and

The latest application of rubber for utility and decoration combined may be seen in the tiling of the steamship St. Louis, and in that of the Pennsylvania railroad station, at Broad-st., Philadelphia. On the St. Louis it is used in the main entrance to the ship, on the companion-ways, the promenade, stair landings, and in the lobbies. The tiling is made one solid mass by dovetailing. Being elastic, noiseless to the feet, easily accommodating itself to uneven floors, and yielding to vibration, it seems to have an ideal use aboard ship, especially since it is made ornamental in design and coloring.

Rubber has largely superseded hemp and other material for steam packing. It is used where a water or steam leak is to be prevented, although grease will dishintegrate it.

There is a trade of millions of dollars annually in the rubber rings used on fruit jars, a development confined wholly to the last twenty-five years. These rings afford an airtight joint. They form one of the principal minor items in the trade in mechanical goods. Other interesting minor forms of goods are the rubber-covered rollers in typewriting machines, the chair and screw tips for house furniture, and wherever a diminution of noise is desirable from slamming doors. A large field of usefulness is the rubber covering for wheels in carpet-sweepers, as well as the bands which prevent scratching of furniture by the machine. One house alone sells \$100,000 worth of rubber annually in these bands.

The emery wheel has been deprived of its latent

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

There were only two or three manufactories of four in the West-one recently opened in San Francapital invested is some \$12,000,000, and the annual

capital invested is some \$12,000,000, and the annual production from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Some \$2,500,000 is invested in bloycle plants.

In the branch of rubber clothing the first great impetus came in the demand for blankets and overcoats during the war. Some of the oldest houses in the trade began making a specialty then of these goods. After the war the trade was made general and by 1870, it was fully started in its present direction. Good judges estimate that the business is now fully ten to twelve times as great as it was in 1870. There has been a great development in the variety of goods as well as the style and quality.

THE RUBBER BOOT NOT ENTIRELY SUP-PLANTED.

Nevertheless, there is plenty of room for the oldfashioned rubber boot, as well as for the old heavy rubber overcoat. A lumberman's rubber shoe, thick, cumbersome, flannel-lined, and with eyelets and leather strings seemingly an eighth of an inch in diameter, is one of the interesting and useful products of the trade. Beside it one may place a

products of the trade. Beside it one may place a fine, toe-pointed woman's rubber shoe which weighs scarcely two ounces, and great is the contrast. Refinement in quality and style of rubber shoes has now resulted in a good export trade in the best grades of goods, which are now being shipped to England, Germany and Switzerland. One house in this city sells \$15,000 worth of fine shoes to one firm in Copenhagen annually.

Statistics in the shoe trade are as rare an article as in that of mechanical goods. Yet the best informed dealers say that a rough estimate of the capitalization of the rubber shoe manufactories in this country would be \$55,000,000. One company, the largest, has a capitalization of \$40,000,000, representing an aggregate of several houses. Its capacity is 125,009 pairs of shoes a day. The total capacity of all the factories is put at 160,000 a day. The actual total output is estimated at 30,000,000 pairs the last year. This is extraordinary, however, since in consequence of hard times people have held on to their old rubbers and retailers had run their stock down low. A pair of rubbers a year for every third person is the estimate made in the shoe trade.

There has been a healthy development in the

their stock down low. A pair of rubbers a year for every third person is the estimate made in the shoe trade.

There has been a healthy development in the branch of druggists' sundries. The trade has doubled within the last ten or fifteen years. The business is small compared with the other branches, and it is confined to a dozen or so houses. The goods embrace principally bulbs, water bags and bottles, atomizers, syringes and elastic bands. The manufacturers of these goods are all in the East except one in Akron, Ohio, and a branch in Cleveland. There has been something of an increase in the variety of goods, yet few are now made which were not on the market twenty-five years ago. The great branches of the industry.

There is a cheap form of rubber goods in which oxide of zinc is used. And there is a so-called rubber substitute in which linseed oil and a metallic oxide are the main ingredients.

There is a special trade in rubber stamps. There are fifty houses in this city alone, according to the directory, which deal in the article. The rubber eraser, which was the ploneer in the rubber field, and the comb, which is so common, should be mentioned.

As to sources of supply of the crude rubber which

and the come, which set it is a to sources of supply of the crude rubber which forms the basis of this enormous industry, the following table, from official reports of the Treasury Department for the year ending June 39, 1894, shows the grand divisions of the earth as well as the countries contributing the raw material. The table also indicates the value of the rubber, this being about the countries a round.

From Europe,	Pounds.	Value.
Belgium	108,593	\$56,483
Denmark	90%	215
England	3 641 363	1.410.317
France	218,063	71.512
Germany	1.789.078	421.690
Netherlands	23,124	9.901
From America.	1,628,813	808,440
Brazil	23,386,132	11.055.808
Colombia	594, 191	213.871
Costa Rica	25.707	7.454
Ecuador	782,593	247,299
Guatemala	89,826	35,649
Guiana-Dutch	13,164	5.305
Honduras	174,429	82,585
Honduras-British	23,064	9.132
Mexico	120,415	33.750
Nicaragua	802,908	316,883
Peru	1.607	1.136
Salvador	34.359	9.354
Venezuela	72,960	38.023
West Indies-British	21,613	5.965
Hayti	640	165
S. Domingo	192	40
From Asia.		
East Indies-British	418,285	119.339
Dutch		1.558
From Africa.		*********
Madagascar	265.411	85,794
Other Africa	26,437	17,327
Totals	33,757,783	\$15,077,993

All the South American rubber is traced to the Europe, of course, is imported there first from South America, Asia and Africa. A great deal of African rubber is imported into England, whence we receive it. The greatest producer of the raw The layers are made virtually one mass. Rubber belting must be strong as well as flexible; the least american States, the East Indies productions and the least the Brazilian supply comes from the rubber, while strength ing the least. The Brazilian supply comes from

along all the army of rivers pouring into the Amazon. Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, is the great port of the trade, although now that steamers go to Manaos, half way across Brazil on the Amazon, that point has come into a position of importance. From 37 to 58 per cent of the Brazilian rubber trade has an outlet through the Amazon.

Importations from Africa are steadily increasing owing to the enterprise of traders. We use more rubber from Africa than does Germany, but not so much as England. Indeed, it is Englishmen who much as England. Indeed, it is Englishmen who are principally engaged in the African trade. The supply comes from both the eastern and western coasts, the greater part, however, from Zanzibar, Mozambique and the eastern coast.

Although Madagascar remains about the same factor as ever in the rubber trade, it is interesting to note that an important part of the valuable concessions made to ex-Consul John L. Waller by the Malagasy Government gave him the right to cultivate and gather rubber. The action of the French Government regarding him is, therefore, associated with the development of an increased supply of crude rubber.

There is an impression abroad that rubber is obtained only from the tree. While this is true of Brazil and Central America, in Africa the milk comes almost wholly from vines, and in the East Indies from both trees and vines. There is an enormous variety of rubber, depending upon the treatment of the milk.

There are three rubber trade papers in the world, one published in England, one in Germany, and one

ment of the milk.

There are three rubber trade papers in the world, one published in England, one in Germany, and one in this country, monthly, the last named being "The India Rubber World," now six years old.

AN ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.

SACRAMENTO GETS A CURRENT FROM A DISTANT WATERFALL

THE FOLSOM DAM AND DYNAMOS-WATER DOING DOUBLE DUTY.

All records in long-distance transmission have been broken by the electrical experts who have, after several years' labor, succeeded in harnessing the water of the American River at Folsom, Cal., and leading the power generated there to Sacramento over twenty-four miles of copper wire. Next the big unfinished plant at Niagara Falls that at Folsom is the largest in the world, and for distance from power-station to point of utilization it goes beyond all others. The current was turned or a month ago, and power for propelling street cars, lighting the city of Sacramento, operating factor and heating buildings is now successfully supplied.

. Foreign Besorts.

The International Company's Hotels The Chezireh Palace.

CAIRO Egypt.
The Riviera Palace.
NICE France.
The Avenida Palace.
LISHON Portugal.
MALOJA, ENGADINE Switzerland.
The Summer Palace. The Summer Palace.
THERAPIATurkey. ONSTANTINOPLETurkey.

Hotel Chatham, Paris.

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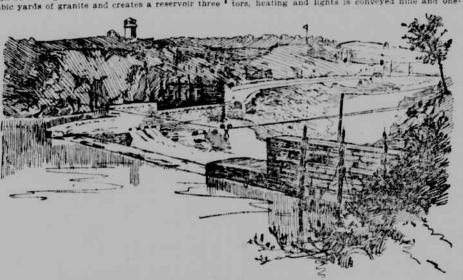
at command it is not an object to enlarge the outlay for copper beyond a certain point.

dustrial purposes was accomplished in the latter part of 1878 at Sermaize, not far from Paris, The motive power was derived from Gramme dynamos, located in the Sermaize beet sugar factory and driven by steam engines. transmission was to the river front, about one hundred yards distant, where an electric holsting ap-paratus, driven by a Gramme machine employed ats to the factory wagons.

This experiment marks a big step forward in the utilization of waste power, and the many cities and towns which are near waterfalls whose power is wasted or only partially employed may learn from what Sacramento has done that it is possible to transform the falling water into an electrical current which, when delivered miles away, will furnish power, light and heat at a cost which will give a new impetus to industrial enterprises

Electrical engineers have been watching the operation of the Folsom-Sacramento plant with more than ordinary interest. The magnitude of the undertaking, the high pressure under which the current was to be forced through the wires and the distance the power was to be conveyed led many to doubt its feasibility; but they doubt no longer. The project is a success.

Years have been spent in the work at Folsom. An immense masonry dam has been thrown across the American River, 659 feet long, 24 feet wide at the bottom and 85 feet high at the highest point. It contains nearly 50,000 cubic yards of granite and creates a reservoir three From these very humble beginnings, representing



The water-wheels are of the horizontal shaft, double turbine type. These wheels are four in number thirty inches in diameter and under a head of fifty-five feet develop 1,300 horse-power each The water is discharged through tunnels under the power-house into open cuts to the river, to be taken

up again and led into the irrigation canals. In the dynamo-room are located four three-phase alternating current generators, each capable of de veloping 1,000 horse-power, the shafts of which are oupled direct to the shafts of the four water-wheels. These dynamos are the largest in the world, except those being built for the Niagara Falls power plant, and weigh about forty tons each. The electric current developed by these enormous machines will be passed through "step-up" or raising transformers, which will raise the voltage to 10,000 volts, at which pressure it passes through the wires of

the transmission lines.

There is a double pole line all the way from Folsom to Sacramento, thereby grarding against any possible delay or shutdown for repairs or renewals one line always being in reserve. It is estimated that four-fifths, or 80 per cent, of the electric power so developed is transmitted to Sacramento, along the bare copper wires strung on poles. The 20 per cent of loss could be much reduced it necessary by using heavier wires, but with the enormous water-powe

was in 1870. There has been a great development in the variety of goods as well as the style and quality.

The mackintosh ciothing is an outgrowth of the last twelve years. This is a double fabric of c'oth with rubber between. The improvement has been steady in texture and in colors. A mackintosh overceast is now made which is as high as \$45 in price, as any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive of the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas as any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas as any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas as any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas as any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas as a contractive article and any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas as any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas as any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas as any cioth linus, and is as attractive to the cyas as any cioth linus, and is a structive article and constructive article and cioth linus and as a structive article and constructive article and as a summan as attractive article and constructive article and as a summan as a structive article and constructive article and as a summan as a structive article and constructive article and as a summan as a structive article and constructive article and as a summan as a summan as a summan and any cioth linus as a summan as

boat will be nut on the regular route to-day, and will doubtless prove a favorite to the Glen Island patrons, as she is especially comfortable in every respect. Her capacity is 1,200.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHERS TO MEET.

The Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps and Old Time Telegraphers' and Historical Association will hold its fifteenth reunion, in this city on September 11, 12 and 13. It is expected that over one thousand telegraphers from all parts of the country will be entertained at the reunion.

of the country will be entertained at the reunion. Headquarters during the reunion will be at the Broadway Central Hotel.

The chairmen of the committees in charge are as follows. Arrangements. F. W. Jones; Transportation, John F. Sharey, Reception, C. S. Bruch; Entertainment, T. E. Fleming; Hotels, M. W. Royens; Press, J. B. Lattavall; Badges, W. J. Dealy; Special Entertainment, M. H. Kerner; Ladles' Committee, Mrs. Edward C. Cockey.

HE LIVES IN PHILADELPHIA.

From The Chicago Record. A man who is reported to be sound and hale at the age of 102 is said to have used tobacco to ex-cess ever since his boyhood. This ought to have shattered his nerves, but the apparent phenom-enal character of his case disappears when it is learned that he lived all his life in Philadelphia.



AT THREE IN THE AFTERNOON.

"HELLO, OLD MAN! BEEN UP ALL NIGHT"
"NO; I'M GOING TO TAKE A HARLEM GIRL TO A THEATRE PARTY IN BROOKLYN."-(Life (Cenvrishted, 1895, by Mitchell & Miller.)

European Advertisements.

E UNOPEANS AND TRAVELLERS WILL find the London office of The Tribune. 75. Fleet Street. E. C. a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for The Tribune.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

SURGEONS TO MEET HERE NEXT MONTH -69TH REGIMENT GOSSIP.

The meeting of surgeons of the National Guard which has been called by Surgeon-General Marshall O. Terry, will bring to New-York most of the medi-cal officers of the guard. The meeting will take place September 18, at the 71st Regiment Armory. The first session will be called to order by General Terry at 2 p. m. Among those who will probably be present will be Major Robert V. McKim, First Brigade; Major George R. Fowler, Second Brigade; Major Herman Bendell, Third Brigade, and Major Floyd S. Crego, Fourth Brigade. The surgeons and assistant surgeons of the various commands have all been invited, and, as this will be the first gathering of the kind, it is believed that the meeting will be largely attended.

An election, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major George E. B. Hart, of the 22d Regiment, has been ordered to take place to-morrow evening at the armory. There will be no contest for the place, since Captain Thurston has withdrawn from the race. Captain George F. Demarest will be elected without opposition. Captain Demarest :s one of the most popular officers of the regiment, and geant, September 28, 1874, and received his first shoulder-straps in June, 1876. He skipped the first lieutenancy, and was elected captain March II, 1878. Captain Demarest was discharged in October.

pany G. on November 3, 1884. There is not so much certainty as to who will be the junior major of the 7th Regiment when Major the captains, who is respected by the whole command and who is a good and worthy soldier, could ride, there would be no doubt as to who would have the place. But the trouble is, he cannot sit a horse and does not care to learn, and consequently the prize will go elsewhere. Captain Augustus W. Conover, of Company A, will probably be elected to fill the place. Captain Conover has been the commander of the 1st Company since March 31, 1882. He emisted in Company B in 1870, and in May, 1881, was made adjutant, which place he held until he was chosen captain of the 1st.

The fight for second lieutenant in the 3d Company still continues. A LONG ISLAND PRACTICE MARCH.

Company F. 9th Regiment, Captain William W. Marks, will leave the armory next Saturday m ing for a two days' practice march on Long Island. The men look forward to the tour with much pleasure, and think they will derive both pleasure and benefit from the outing.

The Light Artillery Association, which was formed while the artillery was encamped at Peckskill, was organized for the purpose of advancing the interest in that branch of the service. The officers of the association are: President, Brigadier-General Howard Carroll; first vice-president, Captain Laurel L. Olmstead, 6th Battery; second vice-president, Captain Louis Wendel, 1st Battery; secretary, Captain David Wilson, 2d Battery; treasurer, Captain Almeron D. Hayes, 5th Battery. Company A, of the 69th Regiment, has elected

Michael Lynch to the captaincy. Captain Lynch has a good record in the National Guard, having enlisted in Company A in March, 1876. He was made corporal in 1886 and received his first commission in January, 1888. There are any number of candidates for the new staff places, but the vacancies will not be filled for some time

THAT NEW IRISH REGIMENT. Although there is no longer any doubt as to the

reorganization of the 69th, the mischief-makers are again at work and rumors about an "independent Irish regiment" are once more being industriously circulated. So far about thirty-five men have com forward and declared themselves willing to join the organization, and of these probably not one will remain when it becomes known that there is no money on hand with which to buy uniforms and equipments. Colonel Smith has declared him self in favor of preserving the traditions of his new command, and it is highly probable that any youn Irishman who desires to join the National Guard would rather cast his lot with Colonel Smith's command, in which he is assured of a standing in the service, than join an organization which is unrecognized. The State furnishes armory room, forms, equipments and all necessary paraphernalia to the 69th, while those who join the opposition body must defray all their own expenses, and inasmuch as nearly all of New-York's influential and wealthy Irishmen have expressed themselves in avor of reorganizing the 69th, the independent Irish regiment will probably never be mustered in. What the veterans of the regiment think on the

subject may be seen from the fact that a committee from the Veteran Corps, composed of some of the original members of the regiment which went to the front in 1881, waited on Colonel Smith and congratulated him and the regiment on the dawn of a new era for the command. Among those on the committee were Colonel John Cornan, Colonel Thomas J. Donohue, Dr. John Dwyer. Colonel Thomas Lynch, Captain F. D. Norris, Captain John Breslin, Sergeant James Rice and Sergeant Michael Ryan. First Lieutenant George J. Kilgen, of Company G.

71st Regiment, has resigned. He received his commission as first lieutenant in May, 1874. Anthony J. Bleecker, of Company G, will probably be pro J. Bleecker, of Company G, will probably be promoted to the first lieutenancy. He enlisted in Company K, 7th Regiment, in 1884, and became a corporal in 1888. He resigned to take the second lieutenancy of Company G, 7tst Regiment, on September 10, 1894. Colonel Green will fill the vacancies on his staff next month.

Many members of the National Guard will compete for the prizes which will be offered at the Sea Girt shooting meeting, which will open September 2. The meeting is under the auspices of the New-Jersey National Guard, but trophies offered by the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the staff of the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the staff of the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the staff of the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the staff of the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the staff of the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the staff of the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the staff of the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the National Riffe Association will also be shot for the National Riffe Association will be staff the National Riff

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inducements are held out to teams and individuals outside the State of New-Jersey. SHARPSHOOTERS QUALIFY.

There was a large attendance at Creedmoor on August 17, the third or supplementary practice day. Bendell, Third Brigade, and Major. Fourth Brigade, The surgeons and ons of the various commands have, and, as this will be the first gatherid, it is believed that the meeting attended to fill the vacancy caused by the George E. B. Hart, of the 22d Regimerature of the various has withdrawn Captain George F. Demarest will but opposition. Captain Demarest will but opposition. Captain Demarest is popular officers of the regiment, and will give general satisfaction. He is ing enlisted in Company A in 1873, ted to corporal March 19, 1874; server 28, 1874, and received his first in June, 1876. He skipped the first in June, 1876. He skipped t The following men qualified as sharpshooters: Brigadier-General B. M. Whitlock; 7th Regiment-Com-

vate Z. V. Dixon, Company K.; Private L. J. Barrett, Company G.; Sergeant O. Grossman, Company H. Twenty-second Regiment—Captain M. E. Burnton, inspector rifle practice; Lieutenant D. J. Murphy, Company A.; Sergeant E. W. Goff, Company H. Sergeant L. F. Buck, Company G.; Major B. S. Beach, Corporal W. E. Cheevers, Company H. Skryeninth Regiment—Corporal P. Finegan, Company K.; Lieutenant P. Clarke, Company D.; Sergeant-Major J. P. Scanlon, non-commissioned staff, Forty-seventh Regiment—Major H. H. Quick; Corporal A. H. Hoffert, Company D.; Sergeant W. R. Collins, Company G.; Corporal W. L. Gandue, Company G.; Corporal W. L. Gandue, Company G.; Quartermaster-Sergeant W. L. Cutter, non-commissioned staff; Frivate G. W. Lent, Company D.; Captain H. C. L.yon, Company A.; Lieutenant C. L. Serould, Company G.; Corporal J. Moncrieff, Company G.; Twenty-third Regiment—Private B. F. Morchouse, Company K.; Sergeant C. G. Wingate, Company D.; Private A. G. Twoley, Fr., Company G.; Lieutenant J. T. Hall, Company F.; Lieutenant-Colonel Esra De Forest, Sergeant George Ball, Company F. Sergeant R. Findlay, Company G.; Private W. C. Hoyt, Company G.; Private H. B. Loomis, Company B.; Private E. L. Flandreau, Company E.; Private C. L. Mano, Company I.; Sergeant George Heffan, Company K.; Private H. B. Loomis, Company B.; Private E. L. Flandreau, Company D.; Private H. Leerburger, Company F.; Captain W. H. Linson, Company D.; Private E. F., Gress, Company B.

TO BE OPEN ALL OF SEPTEMBER. The Glen Summit Hotel, at Glen Summit, Penn, announces that it will remain open for guests until October 1. The hotel is heated throughout by steam and open fires during cool weather.

SUMMER PLEASURES AT N. W.LONDON.

New-London, Conn., Aug. 24 (Special). - The Connecticut Naval Reserve has been in camp at Niantie, this week, following the Connecticut National Guard, which was in camp there for the week preceding. Formerly the Reserves have had their week's drill on one of the United States ships, but this year none could be put at their disposal, and a week's encampment was substituted. The men came from New-Haven to Niantic in cutters, and each day have boat drill, shore drill and target practice with revolvers, and it is thought that the men will receive quite as much benefit from this work as from a week on board ship. This week "Priscilla" was given in the Lyceum

Theatre by a company of amateurs, under the auspices of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. The entertainment was an artistic as well as a financial success. The proceeds are to be devoted to starting a fund for the purchase and preservation of the old Nathan Hale schoolhouse, which is at present used as a awelling-house. The cool weather of the past few days has tended

to reduce somewhat the number of guests at the summer hotels about here. Still they are by no means empty, nor have the arrivals ceased. cottages are all full and this year many of the cottage-owners are to stay on much later than usual. Dancing and driving have in a large measure su-perseded boating and bathing, though there are me so devoted to the water that they still go on it and into it daily.

Among the recent arrivals at the Pequot House C. Shelton, S. K. McGuire, Herman Beekman, Clarence L. Haughton, W. S. Clark, W. N. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Osgood, C. E. Monroe, G. J. Seney, Charles J. Tightstone, A. M. Griswold, A. W. Proudfit, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Miss Lena Yuengling, J. Thompson Cole, William Inglis, William V. Garrittson, Lewis M. Norwood, E. M. Lockwood, Miss Pieton, Miss E. C. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Emorin, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Faxon, C. A. Coe, Le Grand L. Clark, T. M.

A. E. Faxon, C. A. Coe, Le Grand L. Clark, T. M. Brenner, B. Askeli, W. V. P. Kaiser, M. J. Paisland, R. Floyd Clark, J. W. Finck, Mrs. S. T. McGuire, Miss McGuire, W. H. McGuire, W. L. McGuire, Mrs. C. V. Wiley, Miss Florence Wiley, A. W. Ellimore, F. T. Robinson, G. Bunel, Hughson, Hawley, T. Henry Collimore, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Clarise S. Day, Master Harold Day, J. J. Corning, Mrs. M. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Bogert, Mrs. Adams, Miss Ramsay, William D. Hoxie, Mrs. Adams, Miss Ramsay, William B. Parmelee Wickes, Josiah M. Fisher, William Garrittson, H. B. Day, Dr. William Barnum, C. W. Tyler, Mrs. Bowearn, H. G. Jarr, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wallace, Master Wallace, Miss Brosman, H. Warren Little, D. M. Bright, W. W. Leonard, F. T. Watlin and wife, Mrs. Wedon, H. M. Tuts, Arthur Ingraham, Mrs. F. A. Fuller, C. A. Foster, Mrs. Wentworth and F. C. Bishop, J. William L. Mrs. Wentworth and F. C. Bishop, J. Bushby, Gertrude Bushby, Wintfred Bushby, T. W. Loyden, Miss Louise Sheridan, Miss Olife Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Casby, Adam G. Morris, D. C. White, Miss Claim, and Miss Stobbins, all of Breoklyn.